

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WHOLE NUMBER 76.

UNITED ORDER OF WORKING MEN.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, we see many of our fellow-men toiling through life for a mere subsistence, and find them often in want of the things needful, viz: Food, Raiment, Shelter and Fuel, we, as friends of Humanity, do hereby unite ourselves in one cause, on the principle that Man is our Brother; and for the promotion of our object we do hereby adopt the following.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—This body shall be known as the "United Order of Working Men."

ART. 2.—The Order shall be composed of Associations called Working Men's Unions.

ART. 3.—The funds of this Union shall not be used for buying or trading in any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider.

ART. 4, § 1.—The Officers shall be a President, Vice President Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Herald, I. Watchman and O. Watchman, all of whom shall be elected quarterly.

§ 2. There shall be elected yearly as Trustees, any number of competent persons, who shall have charge of all Money and other property belonging to the Union, subject to the action of the members.

§ 3. Unions shall have the power of electing such other officers as they may require.

ART. 5, § 1.—The Officers named in Art. 4, sec. 1, shall be nominated one regular session previous to election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot, except on a vote for Candidates, which shall be by ball balloting.

§ 3. Election for Officers named in Art. 4, sec. 1, shall be held the last regular session in the quarter, and the time of installation shall be the first regular session in the quarter following.

ART. 6.—The Regular Sessions of Unions shall be weekly.

ART. 7.—All Officers shall report weekly, the condition of the department they preside over, and at the end of the term they shall make full quarterly reports in writing, to be presented at the first regular session in the quarter.

ART. 8.—Vacancies named in Art. 4, sec. 1, can be filled for the term, in conformity with Art. 5, sec. 1st and 2d.

ART. 9.—The regular quarterly terms shall commence on the first day of March, June, September and December.

ART. 10.—Any person of good moral character, can be admitted into the Order, if in conformity with the By-Laws of the Union.

ART. 11.—Unions can make such By-Laws as they deem proper, if in accordance with this Constitution.

ART. 12, § 1. The Initiation fee shall be five dollars, and weekly dues not less than five cents.

§ 2. When an Union shall have one hundred members the initiation fee shall be ten dollars.

ART. 13, § 1. There shall be two funds, viz: a stock fund, arising from all money paid into the Union, which shall draw an interest of six per cent per annum, initiation fees and dues not included; and a retiring fund, arising from the dividends not drawn out, which shall draw an interest of twenty-five per cent per annum.

§ 2. Dividends can be drawn out when they have been declared.

§ 3. All interest over six per cent per annum paid on dividends drawn out, shall be deducted from the dividend drawn out, (before it is paid to the person

drawing the dividend,) and paid into the stock fund, the same as Initiation fees and dues not subject to interest.

§ 4. When the yearly dividends pay over twenty-five per cent, the interest on the retiring fund shall be increased in proportion to the overplus of the per centage.

ART. 14.—The funds shall be used for business purposes, and a dividend shall be declared annually, pro rata, after all interest and contingent expenses have been paid.

ART. 14, § 1. When the dividends of any member will yield him the sum of eighteen dollars per week, he shall retire from all mechanical pursuits.

§ 2. A member can retire at any time and be entitled to draw his benefits weekly.

§ 3. The benefits shall be the interest derived from the dividends.

ART. 16.—On the death of a Brother, his widow shall be entitled to the benefits of the retiring fund of the deceased Brother, and other privileges as the Union may determine, as long as she remains a widow; if she marries and the deceased brother leave children, they shall receive the benefits until they are fourteen years of age, unless they are rendered incapable of earning a living by misfortune or otherwise, then the benefits shall continue at the discretion of the Union.

ART. 17, § 1. Members can be expelled by a two-third vote of all the members present, after a fair trial, for a violation of the Constitution, By-Laws or Customs of the Order, or for any offence he may be found guilty of against the laws of the Government we live under.

§ 2. Any member expelled, shall be entitled to receive any balance of money remaining to his credit in the stock fund and none other.

ART. 18.—Any number of persons can form an Association, to be called in accordance with Art. 2, and numbered according as they come into the Order.

ART. 19.—This Constitution can be annulled, amended or added unto by a two-third vote of the Delegates elected by Unions for the purpose.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE 1.—This Association shall be called Working Men's Union, No. 1, of the U. O. of W. M. They shall meet on Friday evenings weekly, at 8 o'clock.

ART. 2.—The President shall preside at all meetings open and close the same, preserve order during the session, enforce the fines on members for disobedience when called to order, and on all officers and committees for neglect of duty; state and put all questions for the action of the Union, and announce the result; give the casting vote when a tie shall occur; appoint all committees which shall be confirmed by the Union; see that all elections and ballottings are conducted fair and impartial, appointing tellers to conduct the same; sign all orders for the Treasurer or Trustees for money or otherwise, when decided upon by a vote of the Union.

ART. 3.—The V. P. shall assist the P. to preserve order, and preside in his absence, announce the result of ballottings for candidates, sign all orders in conjunction with the P., and have charge of the entrance of members and see that no improper person gain admission, and give the charge to the H., I. W. and O. W.

ART. 4.—The R. S. shall keep exact minutes of all questions brought up for action, record the result, make full minutes of all reports of officers and committees, draw and sign orders with the P. and V. P., and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Union.

ART. 5, § 1. The F. S. shall receive all money paid into the Union, keep accurate accounts and pay

all money to the Treasurer at the close of the session, taking a receipt of the same.

§ 2. He shall have such assistance as he may require.

ART. 6.—The T. shall receive all money from the F. S., and deposite the same in a Bank pay all orders when signed by the P., V. P. and R. S.

ART. 7.—The H., I. W. and O. W., shall perform their duty under the charge of the V. P.

ART. 8.—There shall be five Trustees, who shall have charge of all money entrusted to them, and shall deposite the same in a Bank for safe keeping, they shall pay all orders signed by the P., V. P. and R. S., and be a Board of Examiners, to oversee all business appertaining to the Union, hear complaints of neglect of the Officers concerned, and keep a book of record of the same.

ART. 9.—There shall be an Agent who shall make all purchases of such articles as the Union may require, he shall hand over to the Trustees all bills and receipts of all he may purchase taking their receipt for the same.

ART. 10.—All propositions for membership must state the name, age, occupation, residence, and whether married or single; and if the proposition is favorably considered, the Candidate can be initiated by paying One Dollar at the time and the balance in 3 months.

ART. 11.—Any charge brought against a member shall be in writing, specifying the charge. If it is entertained by the Union, it shall then be referred to a Committee for investigation, who shall report to the Union for their action. The member having the charge against him shall be notified of the same before any action can be taken upon it, if he is to be found, if not the charge can rest for future action.

ART. 12.—All Resolutions passed by a majority, if in conformity with the Constitution and By-Laws, shall constitute a part of these By-Laws, until rescinded by a two-third vote.

ART. 13.—By-Laws can be added to, altered, amended, or annulled, by a two-third vote of the members present.

The above association meets every Friday evening, at the corner of Bleeker street and Cottage place.
STORE No. 26 Carmine Street, New York.

AGENTS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

The following gentlemen are Local agents for the Advocate, and we trust they will use all the exertion in their power to enlarge our circulation. The Advocate is now dependent entirely upon local agents, and we hope they will act now. Will not each one of them send us one or two new subscribers each week?

M. P. HENRY, Dansville.
D. L. BARTLETT, Oswego.
O. DUDLEY, Eufaula, Ala.
C. D. MEIGS, Keeseville, N. Y.
WM. L. CHISM, Chicago, Ill.
J. B. PETTIT, Kingston, N. Y.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Washington, D. C.
S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.
HEZEKIAH RUNNELS, New Scotland.
JOSEPH OSBORN, Seneca Falls.
" WM. R. MCCALL, Marshall, Michigan.
" JAMES HOLMES, Ackron, Ohio.
" R. J. APPELBY, Ohio City, Ohio.
" A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.
" CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.
" G. J. WEBB, "

LOST—At the fire in Westerloo street, a powder-flask, shot bag, and game bag. Any person having found the same, will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at this office.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

DEAR BROTHER.—In my letter to you informing you of our safe arrival in this country, I did not inform you of the vast amount of misery, suffering and death, we were called to witness during our passage from Liverpool to New York. The reason of my silence I will briefly explain. There was a person on board with us named Gibbs, who appeared a well informed man, and upon our arrival in New York he went with me to the British Consul, thinking that was the place to obtain redress. Mr. Barclay was absent but expected home in 2 or 3 days. The person acting in his absence told us they could not interfere, their power only extending to the redress of grievances on board British vessels. Mr. Gibbs promised to remain in New York to see the Consul himself and obtain his advice. To forward that object several of the passengers subscribed money to defray his expenses so that he might not be at loss and he was to report progress to us. Not having heard from him I fear he has betrayed his trust. I will therefore state as briefly as I can a few of the miseries the emigrant endures during his or her voyage from Liverpool to New York in the steerage of our passenger ships. The observations I have made upon one will apply pretty generally to the majority as far as I have been able to investigate the subject, and I think if you will be kind enough to hand this letter to the publishers of one of your London newspapers, they will know what steps to pursue to give the subject that publicity its importance demands, to remedy an evil which hundreds of our fellow creatures are at the present moment groaning under. I will use every exertion to lay the subject before the proper authorities here. I may be asked if there is so much suffering and misery inflicted upon emigrants during their voyage across the Atlantic, why has not the evil been complained of before? I think I can tell you. The majority of those who experience it and survive its effects are landed in a strange country and know not how to proceed; others who appear to know will talk very loudly while on board what they will do as soon as they arrive in port; but the moment they land each pursues their different course, anxious to visit their home or friends. They are safe and the business is left for some one else to attend to—others content themselves by saying I have been badly used on board that ship—you will not catch me crossing the Atlantic in her again; and thus it is while all remain inactive and stretch forth no helping hand. Hundreds of our fellow creatures are thrown over the vessel's side and their bodies are driven to and fro by the Atlantic waves, sown up in pieces of old sail cloth, with a few pieces of red sand stone or a little coal at their feet. I said old sail cloth but I do not know that they all get it, for I went to the first mate to beg a piece to wrap a dead body in and he told me he should furnish no more. Having so much to write about I must be very brief and shall not be able to treat the subject as its importance demands, fearing the length of my letter may deter some from giving it an attentive perusal.

I want you now to suppose yourself a passenger with me from Liverpool to New York. We will go to a Packet office, they boast so much of their superior accommodations; the fare in the steerage is about £3.00, second cabin £4.00; there is some difference in the name and price, but you all are treated alike after you get on board. Mr. Gibbs, myself and sen paid £17.00 for a small room between decks 6 feet by 8, they called it a state room, but we found it a very strait room after we had got a few trunks and some provision in it. However, you pay your passage money be it more or less, and then receive a printed paper which states that by an ordinance of the British Government you are to be furnished each day from the ship stores 1 lb of flour or 1 lb of Biscuit or its equivalent in oatmeal, rice or potatoes, as you choose, 3 qts of water per day, the necessary fuel and convenience for cooking, and medicine when called for; but as soon as the ship is out of dock and anchored in the river, the passengers are all drove into a pen like sheep and there kept until they give up their receipts for monies paid and privileges guaranteed; now mark the result. After being at sea 3 or 4 days a person is sent to weigh out provisions—you get about half the quantity stipulated and very little choice in kinds. Perhaps about 8 days after another portion is doled out to you and then the rations are

put off (or rather half rations) 10 or 12 days; but should those passengers who depend upon the ships bounty (for in that light you must view it) become clamorous from the pinchings of hunger, a bag of brown biscuit is thrown into the steerage to them, and they are told that no other kind of provisions will be given during the voyage. The water is delivered out at irregular periods and only 2 qts per day. You complain of the quantity (3 qts being promised) the reply is, that bargain was made with the British and not binding upon them.—There are two grates for cooking 3 to 4 feet long, each to cook the food for 361 passengers, (the number on board the Patrick Henry) you perceive that there is not near room enough for all their kettles and pots, but the evil does not end there; a dispute has arose about precedence at the fire, and before you have time to cook a little food for a sick friend or child, one of the officers throws a bucket of water over the whole, puts out the fire, and forbids any more being lighted until he shall graciously permit. After being at sea a few days your system gets out of order or your friend is sick, you apply to the Capt. or first mate, they send you to the steward, and he informs you that the Castor oil is all out, he has only 2 or 3 pills left, but you can be accommodated with a dose of salts with the assurance that they are a sovereign remedy for all ills that flesh is heir to. If you have never been at sea before you are not aware of the danger your luggage, provision and cooking utensils are in when the ship encounters a gale; a terrible motion takes place—the ship rocks tremendous and away goes boxes after barrels and barrels after boxes, and they seldom stop until your best eatables are destroyed or at least a general amalgamation takes place, and you are minus some useful cooking utensils, and perhaps your cann for holding water. Now all this could be avoided if people were only showed how to secure their things when they come on board, and, besides, with proper stowing they would occupy less room; for if the day is stormy and you cannot go upon deck, one half may lie in their berth, for there is not standing room for all in the steerage at once. While speaking of the deck we will just take a look at the accommodations there: the quarter deck of our modern packets occupy about half the length of the ship, and you must not be found walking there unless called to hoist a sail or heave at the windlass, although you were told before you paid your passage money that the Captain would have no objection to your walking there if you only behaved yourself. You cannot go upon the fore-castle for some of the watch are asleep and you might disturb them. The space over the cowhouse, hog pens and cook room, is occupied with spare ropes and sails; the sailors have ropes strung along the main deck either to braid, season, make yarn or something else. Methinks you enquire in the name of Heaven, where am I to go? Indeed I cannot tell you; the mate swears if you remain in the steerage you will die, and as soon as you get upon deck you are in the way, and the sailors swear they will knock your brains out if you do not go down again. You observed when you came on board there were 4 water closets, and so there is, but 2 of them are filled with old ropes and tackle blocks, and one for the sailors exclusively. What, say you, only 1 convenience for 361 passengers male and female? Yes, that is all, but stand on one side, there are 3 or 4 respectable looking females by the door; ah, your kindness avails nothing; a rude fellow rushes in, another and another pursues the same course. O, that I could forget the scene! my heart bleeds when memory brings it to view! Do you wonder so many are laid prostrate apparently in the grasp of death? Do you wonder that so many of your fellow passengers are thrown overboard, or at least sown up in a piece of old sail cloth and brought upon deck; they say they throw them overboard in the night; that may be, but here is one body that has lain upon deck all night and all day; however, you get up the next morning and find it removed. It is Sunday morning now, and as there is a man and woman dead, we will request the Captain to let us see them put overboard and have the funeral service read. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon they are consigned to the deep, but see, the woman rises again; the small quantity of coal at her feet is not enough to keep the body down. You see a large group of living skeletons round you now, witnessing the solemn scene.—Where are now the smiling countenances and rosy cheeks you admired when you came on board? Alas, they have fled and the Americans will say to each other when we land in New York, England has sent another cargo of cattle to crowd our hospitals and tenant our Poor Houses. But see, there is a poor woman in the pangs of labour and we have no doctor on board; she is delivered of one son, then lays in agony for 48 hours and gives birth to another. This is on the 24th and 26th of Nov., and on the first of Dec. we cast anchor opposite Staten Island, and a man calling himself a doctor, comes on board and orders that poor woman with two babes and a number of sick and wounded into an open

boat, on a cold bleak day, to be rowed at least a quarter of a mile and then carried to the hospital. The doctor never went below to see the state the sick were in.

The above is a true account of a few of the miseries endured by a majority of those who cross the Atlantic as steerage passengers. God knows I have written you nothing but the truth, and when your sympathy is called out in behalf of the unfortunate African in the hold of a slave ship, do not forget the poor emigrant on board a Liverpool and New York packet.

GEORGE HUCKETT.

To Mr. Andrew Corrigan, New York.

FALSEHOOD "MOST FOUL."

MR. TANNER.—Is there among your numerous readers, one who has neglected to peruse the most recent *pronunciamento* against Political Organization and myself? If there be one who has so transgressed the rules of Justice and sacrificed that profound respect with which weak mortals are wont to regard the emanations of great men and minds, let him resort to the last number of the *Advocate*, and there peruse the latest lucubration of the immortal "X." Surely, the wizard Wit, presides o'er the column of matter which is here served up to us by this literary caterer. Over said column too, the Muses watch. "X" must be a special favorite of theirs—vide the following original passport to immortality:

"There's but the twinkling of a star
Between a man of Peace and War;
A crafty Lawyer and pickpocket,
A great Philosopher and blockhead!"

Shades of Homer and Milton—preserve us!

And what an infinitude of argument!—eight lines.—Yes, dear reader, eight lines of argument on Party Organization, and the rest of the article, most filthy in its character, and which any gentleman should blush to read, not to say, *indite*, applied to myself. I am not aware that I shall suffer any particular disadvantage from this emanation, but if I do not, let "X" maintain his quiet—it will result from no omission of his! Perhaps, severity would be unmerited and unjust. Perhaps, I should tender my thanks to "X" for the valuable fund of information which he has so benevolently imparted to my benighted understanding.

I was not aware, previous to this hostile emanation from the uncompromising opponent of Human Rights and the Laborer's interests, that I had, through the instrumentality of the "lapstone," sought to benefit the "soles" of my fellows.

I was not aware that I had "wended my way to a Western Institution to pursue the study of divinity," or any other.

I was not aware that I had resorted to the putty and the "brush." Were such the case, I should receive from "X" but poor encouragement indeed, inasmuch as it must be evident to whomsoever has perused his ("putty") arguments that he is himself a retail dealer in putty! His arguments, like putty, have a very offensive odor to members of the Laboring Classes, but his arguments, unlike putty, *won't stick*.

Perhaps, however, "X" aforesaid might require the services of my "brush" if not of my "putty." If, for the indiscriminate collection of such groundless fabrications, there is not depicted upon that check the blush of shame, the insulted honor of violated Nature might require, my brush should paint one there!

I repeat, to resume, that I am not aware of the truth of the matters above noticed, and which is so confidently advanced by "X." What then? Has my existence passed in an idle dream—a marvellous trance? I had supposed in the encounter of innumerable toils and hardships, my life's history was one vast reality. But lo! upon resuscitation from the trance in which I must have been, I am astonished by the deliberate truth-abiding assurances of "X," that I have alternately been a shoemaker, a Theological Student in a Western Institution, and have finally become a glazier, (to say nothing of my goodly bones having been shaken by the

ague) of all of which facts I solemnly aver before high Heaven, I was not, and AM NOT, aware.

Be assured, then, "X," in thy attempts to solve, thou hast increased the mystery of that which already was a mystery. In the endeavor to discover an object, thou hast exhausted the little luminaries which Nature gave thee, and now art thou left in midnight darkness. In the unfortunate condition to which your unchecked arrogance and folly have reduced you, you remind me of one who, experimenting upon the possibility of seeing into a millstone, places his optics before the object, and finds himself unable to see anything. By the attempted display of your craftiness and cunning in the endeavor to ascertain the author of these articles, and the strain of attempted ridicule with which you sought to intimidate him from his holy purpose, you have rendered yourself a laughing stock in the immediate circle of your personal friends, your name a by word among the general body of our Mechanics, and yourself the merited object of self-reproach. Your ever active curiosity and intrusive endeavors to ascertain my name, have not escaped my attention, and such are the agreeable and satisfactory results of the first public attempt at the solution of the quere, "who is

Geneva, May 15th, 1848.

ANVIL?"

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

WHEN SHALL WE REFORM?

BY JOHN D. COLE.

Who can look at the present state of society, the corruption of the age, the growing insensibility to moral impressions and the increase of crime in our midst, without gloomy apprehensions of the future?

We do not only refer to crimes against the statute law, but crimes against that code of moral laws by which man is governed in social intercourse with his fellow being. Crime against the statute law only injures the few individuals connected with it; but a disregard or infringement of the laws of morality undermines the whole fabric of society. We may say to ourselves that it little concerns us, how a man acts, so long as he does not make himself amenable to the law; but it does concern us deeply. Society is composed of individuals. Each individual possesses an influence what ever sphere he may be in; and it is wholly impossible for an individual to do wrong without spreading the contamination to those around him, especially when he is lauded by others for his *smartness* in overreaching the unsuspecting simplicity of the honest. This lax tone of morals begets individual distrust, each one looks with suspicion on his neighbor; the increase of this feeling causes *universal distrust*—one of the greatest curses in society—one of the most effectual clogs to enterprise in trade that ever existed. It is universal distrust that causes the many evils which are produced in monetary panics and commercial crises.

How long will it be, before our legislators and the reformers of the age will endeavor to find a remedy, which will strike at the root of this evil and exterminate from amongst us? all the sophistry of the law, all the denunciations from the pulpit and all the endeavors of man seem, to be put forth to check the increase of evil. But these efforts are in vain, as is shown by the demoralising state of the age, the increase of crime and the glowing dislike to moral principal which is pervading all ranks. In what way then should we proceed to eradicate these evils?

Before any success will attend the numerous projects to suppress crime we must investigate the origin of it, see the sources from whence it is continually spreading its malaria like influence over society.

Let us suppose a meadow overflowed with water, which issues from a break in the banks of a neighboring stream, the owners of this meadow go to a great expense of time and labor to drain this meadow, all efforts to do which, proved unsuccessful so long as the break in the bank is not repaired. Should we not smile at their want of foresight, in not first preventing the further influx of the water?

It is the same with us, the river represents the flood of crime which has burst through the boundaries of moral restraint and is inundating and overpowering all the holy feelings of our nature. We may employ thousand of men, and millions of money may be expended to remove this mass of crime from society; but our efforts will be unsuccessful, so long, as no endeavor is made to stop the source of the mischief. *Ten men employed to prevent the birth of crime would do more effectual good, than one hundred to punish it.*

One of the main objects of all legal punishment, should be the reformation of the offender for it is owing to the demoralisation of society that individual crime is produced. Man's actions are in a great measure influenced by the external circumstances with which he is surrounded, and we ought therefore to possess a degree of charity for the individual so acted on. We see children every day brought up to crime in our large cities without a hand to save or a persuading voice to restrain. But there are many causes to stimulate a child in the career in which he is embarked; surrounded by those hardened in crime, he is prepossessed with the life of adventure which lays before him; he sees the lives of noted thieves and robbers held out to the wondering gaze of the public, by means of the press and a vague feeling of future eminence in his profession, stimulates his ambition, urges him forward and causes him to look with pride to the time when his name will be brought before the public. When immured in prison he has time for reflection, and instead of having moral instruction imparted to him, he is allowed to brood over his situation; he forms plans for future depredations, which a spirit of revenge prompts him to put in practice on again entering society, and as society has, though passively, submitted an individual to the influence of crime, it should also be responsible for his reformation.

Without entering into a speculation on the origin of evil, we know that these are two principles in the mind of man, warring for mastery, one moral and the other immoral. Another fact well established, is, that the exercise of any of the mental faculties promotes their strength, and we also know that the character of man is in a great measure formed for him, by the circumstances in which he is placed; if a child is brought up amongst crime, we may be almost positive the child will become a criminal. When we know these facts our duty is plain, to prevent the increase of crime by stopping its growth and removing those circumstances which foster the influences of immorality.

While schools for teaching the rudiments of knowledge are scattered over the land and religious education is pursued in every quarter of the country we feel surprised that there is not a single school for moral education. It is true that it is a subject which should be included in teachings of religion and made known by its professors, but any one who has common powers of observation must be aware no matter how painful the fact, that religion has but little guiding power over the actions of man.

We have elected men to the sacred trust of legislation, who are renowned for chicanery and intrigue; whose only aim was personal aggrandisement—whose only qualifications were party spirit and grasping ambition. We refer not to any particular party. Neither shall we escape punishment for this. It is sure to come, if it has not began already. Universal distrust is spread through all classes of society; to protect himself from imposition man has to practice that soul-debasing injunction "believe every man a rogue till you have proved he is honest" what is more subversive of all the noble feelings of our nature, than this?

If political sin is committed with impunity, the moral feelings of the people will be in a great degree, blunted, and individuals will think themselves authorised to commit a social sin. Whenever corruption or venality prevalent in the government of a country, it may be surely expected amongst the people; especially in a republic, for the actions of the rulers are supposed to be the will of the whole people.

The object of all punishment should be the interests of all.

When crime is committed and a member of society is injured, instead of causing the aggressor to make all the reparation in his power; we strive to injure the aggressor and thus make two evils instead of relieving one. We injure the offenders, so that another wrong may not be committed—"commit a present evil for a contingent good." Would it not be better to place that person who had injured another, in such a situation, without giving him his liberty, that he could repair the injury he had done, and that his future release would depend on that and the exertions of the injured party in his behalf? There would then be an opportunity of calling forth the most beautiful traits of the human mind—forgiveness and gratitude. How much better would this be than gratifying a sanguinary vengeance—fostering a spirit of revenge, which cegrade the society that practises it as much as it brutalises the victim. Think not the culprit will escape the inevitable natural sequence attached to every act of the human will, surely follows—and follows more surely than any human punishment.

Hudson, 1848.

When you hear any one making a noise about himself, his merits, and his good qualities, remember that the poorest wheel of a wagon always creaks the loudest.

A STORY OF LEAP YEAR.

Sam Smith sat at home, on New Year's day, in dishabille. His beard was unshaved, his hair was uncombed, his boots were unblackened, and he was leaning back in a picturesque attitude, with his heels against the mantle-piece, smoking a cigar. Sam thought to himself that it was leap year, and how gracious it would be if the ladies could only be induced to pop the question, in accordance with there ancient privileges. As he sat watching the smoke which so gracefully curled, his fancy glowed with the idea. How delightful it would be to have the dear creatures fondling him, and with tender glances endeavoring to do the agreeable! As he meditated his heart softened, and he began to feel a squeamish, womanish sensibility diffuse itself over his feelings, and thought he would faint with propriety the first time a young lady should squeeze his hand.

"Rap, rap, rap," sounded at the door. Sam peeped through the Venetian blinds. "Mercy," exclaimed he, "if there isn't Miss Jones, and I all in dishabille, and looking like a fright—goodness gracious! I must get away, and fix myself up."

As he left the room Miss Jones entered, and with a composed air intimated that she should wait. Miss Susan Jones was a firm believer in woman's rights, and now that the season was propitious, she determined to take advantage thereof, and to do a little courting on her own hook. It was one of woman's privileges which had been usurped by the tyrant, man, and she determined to assert her rights, in spite of the hollow formalities of a false system of society.

Meanwhile, with a palpitating heart, Sam went through a series of personal adornments. The last twist was given to his collar, the last curl to his whiskers, and, with cambric in hand, he descended to the parlor. Miss Jones rushed to receive him, and grasping his hands with fervor, said—"Dearest, how beautiful you look!" accompanying the words with a glance of undisguised admiration.

"Spare the blushes of a modest young man," said Sam, applying cambric to his face to hide his confusion.

"Nay my love, why so coy?" said Susan; "turn not away those lovely eyes, dark as jet and sparkling as the diamond. Listen to the vows of fond affection. Here let us rest," said she, drawing him to the sofa, "here with my arm round the, will I protest my true affection."

"Leave me, oh, leave me," murmured Sam—"think of my youth, my inexperience—spare, oh spare, my palpitating heart."

"Leave the," said Susan, pressing him closer to her; "never, until the story of restless nights of unquiet days of aspirations, fond emotions, and undying love is laid before thee. Know that for years I have nursed for thee a secret passion. Need I tell how each manly beauty moved me—how I worshipped like a sun-flower in the lurid light of those scarlet tresses—how my fond heart was entrapped in the meshes of those magnificent whiskers—how I was willing to yield up to the government of that 'imperial—thy manners, so modest, so delicate, enchanted me—joy to me, for thy joy was my joy. My heart is thine—take it—but first let me snatch one kiss from those ruby lips."

The over-wrought feelings of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from the excess of joy. Meanwhile the enamored maid hung fondly over him and—

Slowly the eyes of Sam opened—he gazed wildly round him—then meeting the ardent gaze of his lover, blushed deeply, and behind his kerchief faintly faltered out—"Ask my pa!"

A Yankee sewing machine we see is puffed as having been invented. As the poor seamstresses in our cities are now all but starved by their unprincipled employers, if somebody can hit upon a plan to deprive them of employment altogether and leave them to starve quite, what a wonderful improvement it would be!

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—A high wheel locomotive engine has been built in England for the Namur and Liege railway, which is thought to be great improvement as well as curiosity. It runs on 6 wheels, the driving wheel being 7 feet in diameter the cylinder 16 inches, length of stroke 20, number of tubs 182, 11 feet length; surface of the same 927 feet. On a level it has gone 75 miles an hour; and with a train weighing 50 tons 51 miles. The boilers is within 2 ft. 9 inches of the rails, and the driving wheels are placed at the foot plate end of the boiler. The engine is very steady and quite free from vibration.

The Advocate is for sale at Cooke's.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS WIRE."

ALBANY, MAY 27, 1848.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the period between Dec. 11, 1847 and July 1, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post-Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid. To secure this prize, the amount of one year's subscription for each subscriber must be paid in advance.



MECHANIC'S MUTUAL PROTECTIONS.

It is truly astonishing to behold the rapidity with which this association is spreading throughout the United States. When we commenced the publication of the *Mechanics' Mirror*, two years and a half ago, there were in the United States but 14 organizations; one year later, when we commenced the publication of the *Advocate*, they had increased to 33, and now, one year and a half later, they number 85 subordinates, one Grand Convention of U. S. A., and two State Conventions. At the last Annual Convention of this State they numbered 38, at the Annual Convention next month they will number near sixty. Ohio, in June last numbered 7, now they count 23. At the same time Michigan had but 1, now she boasts of 4 as flourishing ones as can any other State. Thus it will be seen that the Order, on an average, has more than doubled every year since its first organization.

The exact number of members we are unable to ascertain, but presume it is about 5000; as the Protections will, as far as we are acquainted, average more than 50 each. For instance, No. 1 for the quarter ending Dec. 1, 1847, returned 97; No. 2, 86; No. 4, 66; No. 5, 114; No. 9, 69; No. 10, 135; No. 11, 77; No. 14, 77; No. 16, 52; No. 18, 65; No. 19, 62; No. 22, 106; No. 26, 96; No. 28, 84, &c. These we have quoted are the largest in the State, and now number many more members, than at the time the above reports were made to the Grand Sec'y. No. 47 has more than 50 members, but some older have less. We understand that some of the Protections in Ohio are very large, numbering from two to three hundred.

The order first had its existence in the United States Grand Protection, which was organized at Buffalo, July 16, 1843; from that No. 1 of Lockport, received its charter and was organized April 5, 1844, at which time Bro. Kies as G. Installer, visited the principal places between Buffalo and New York, organizing No. 2, Rochester; No. 3, Utica; No. 4, Schenectady, and No. 5, New York, and the Grand Protection of New York, at Albany. At the Annual Convention in '45, the Grand Charter was reclaimed, and the old Grand Protection was numbered 22.

From the above imperfect sketch of the "rise and progress" of Mechanic's Mutual Protections, we may justly expect to see it in a few years at the head of all the organizations of the day.

We have from time to time given articles on this subject, explaining the principles upon which it is based, and will conclude with "our objects," as presented to every person before being initiated:

"A more general diffusion of the principles and sciences governing Mechanics and the Arts, to elevate our brethren to their several callings, and thereby to give them the greatest proficiency in their several employments.

"Extending to apprentices under our care, a good education in all that pertains to their employments; that hereafter the Mechanic and Artist may be able to assume a better station in society than has yet been awarded them.

"By rendering to each other that mutual advice and assistance which we may need in our avocations, so far as we may do it without wrong to ourselves or families.

"By a beneficial economy, to provide against pecuniary distress during the sickness of its members, and to extend care and relief to their destitute families.

"To furnish employment to the brethren who may need it, when possible; and to protect each other from the encroachment of wealth or power, which may combine against them, and to secure as far as possible, remunerating wages for our employment.

"To cultivate a proper understanding between the employer and the employed, thereby rendering mutual their interests, instead of the conflicting opposition they have so long and so much assumed."

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE.—This excellent Journal, edited by C. N. BEMENT, Esq., assisted by several scientific gentlemen, has attained, and deservedly to, a high celebrity among the agricultural publications of the day. A work of that character had long been wanting in this country; a country in which is yet to be developed to their fullest extent, the great principles of a science upon which the welfare of Nations emphatically depends. The more we draw by scientific cultivation from the bosom of the earth, the more we add to our own wealth, and the happiness of others who look to us for their supplies. Eating is everything. Cut off the provider of man, and the machinery of society would stand still. The stomach must be cared for, and pretty liberally too; and that people also possess the faculties for furnishing the largest amount of agricultural productions, are the people that will yet rule the destinies of the world.

The farmers of the State of New York are moving onward in the great track of improvement. In Agricultural implements—in Horses and Cattle—in improved style of Architecture—in systematic modes of cultivation; and in fact, in every thing that marks the scientific farmer—they are advancing with rapid strides towards perfection; and this vast improvement owes its origin to the dissemination of correct principles among them through the medium of Agricultural periodicals. There is no part in the State, however remote, in which will not be found The Cultivator, or some kindred paper. The farmer reads them; and new light dawns upon his mind. He sees with astonishment the darkness in which he has so long groped, following "in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors."

The American Journal of Agriculture and Science should also exert an extensive influence upon the farmer. We have reason to believe, however, it does not meet with that encouragement it deserves. Why this is, is past comprehension. Surely the price—two dollars per annum—can be no obstacle to its free circulation among that numerous class for whose benefit it is designed. So paltry a sum, for the vast amount of information contained in the volume, ought not to stand in the way of its universal reception by the farming community. We appeal in its behalf to those of our readers who cultivate the soil; and we trust our appeal shall not be in vain. Subscriptions sent to us will be immediately attended to, and the work forwarded at the shortest notice; and in thus volunteering to aid the circulation of a periodical which has no equal in the United States, we are but fulfilling a duty we owe to the cause of science, and the interests of humanity.

The May number of the Journal is peculiarly interesting and valuable. Its table of contents shows a list of articles from able and practical pens, worthy of universal perusal. We have read with pleasure the article upon the "Composition of the Potatoe," by Dr. E.

Emmons, State Geologist, in which is given an analysis of the various kinds of this important esculent, showing their relative value for table purposes. "Rural Architecture;" the "Potatoe Disease;" "Influence of Agriculture on Health;" "Influence of soils and manures upon the quality and quantity of the Potatoe Crop;" and many other papers, will amply repay their perusal. How many are ready to enclose two dollars, and satisfy themselves of the truth of our commendations? We pause for—the dollars.

The work is printed by JOEL MUNSSELL, 58 State st., and in point of typographical execution, is not surpassed by any Magazine in the State.

The Vote on the Ten Hour Bill.

We have kept this subject before our readers every week since the vote was taken, and intend to do so till next election. We hope every Mechanic will preserve a copy of it, and defeat every man whose name is recorded among the "nays," should he again have the audacity to present his name for the suffrages of an insulted constituency; no matter what his politics are, whether Democrat or Whig, Hunker or Barnburner, watch him; those who were absent on that occasion should be looked after also; and to conclude, do not forget those who voted for the bill "to prevent oppression."

AYES.—E. C. Benedict, Isaac Benedict Bowen, Bowie, Brewer, Brigham, Calhoun, Campbell, Charlock, Chase, Church, Cross, Davis, Ellmore, Garrison, Haslett, Hazen, Heaton, Hull, Irish, Keith, Little, Maxson, Meech, Myers, Osborn, Palmer, Parker, E. W. Peck, Phoenix, Pruyn, Rodman, Saunders, Schermerhorn, Spencer, Stewart, Stevens, Toll, Treadway, Truesdell, Underhill, Wager, Walsh, Wheeler, Willet, J. V. Peck, Winslow.—47

NAYS.—Ashley, Bailey, Beach, Brinkerhoof, Brother, Buck, Bush, Case, Chamberlain, Cheney, Chipman, Chubb, Collins, Comstock, Converse, Crocker, Curtis, Fenn, Feeter, Fisk Goodrich, Hurd, Jessup, J. G. Johnson, Kennedy, Lapham, Martin, Mattice, Merry, Miller, Nowlan, Parsons, Payn Pray, Ransom, Rapelje, Raymond, Richards, Rose, Sheldon, Wessel, S. Smith, W. Sydney Smith, Sneden, Spaulding, Thompson, Tuthill, West.—47.

ABSENTEES.—Bowman, Brooks, Butrick, Cobb, Coe, Dennison, Dox, Gay, Glass, Grant, Hammond, Hollister, Holmes, Houston, M. Johnson, M. H. Johnson, Kendall, Lee, McCarty, Matthias, Mersereau, Pardee, Pettit, Reamer, Severance, Slade, L. Smith, Speaker, Titus, Totten, Townsend, Upham, Vincent, Weeks.—34.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION REWARD.—We will give our paper one year to any person who will inform us who made the following speech, in the Assembly Chamber on the Ten Hour Bill: "Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against this bill, for should it become a Law, I should be fined under its provisions forty times a day." —*Mechanic's Advocate*, April 22.

The above reward has not yet been claimed, although if our memory serves us, the "speech" was uttered by Mr. FEETER of Little Falls. If we are mistaken, we hope the gentleman will set us right. It might have been Mr. MERRY of the same county.

ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING, Esq., a Lawyer of Buffalo, and member of the last legislature, voted against the Ten Hour Bill! It strikes us very forcibly, that Esquire Spaulding will have plenty of time to attend to his law affairs hereafter, as the people will not require his presence in Albany next winter.

THE LADIES MAGAZINE for May is upon our table and should have been noticed before. A splendid engraving of the Thames adorns this number. The contents are "Self Conquest," "The Spartan Mother," "The Last Home," and several other excellent articles. Terms—one dollar a year in advance. Stevens, Matthews & Co., are the publishers. For sale at Cook's.

NEW POSTAGE BILL.

The Post Office Committee have at last reported a bill to Congress, designed to remedy the defects of the present law. It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce that the chairman of the committee was requested to report the bill three weeks ago, but for some reason he did not. It is now said that it has been kept back with a view to its presentation at so late a period of the session as to render action on it impossible. The reason for this reluctance to act, on the part of the committee, is that seven of nine of them are representatives from States which do not, by the postage accruing in them, meet the expenses of the mail establishment, in their limits. Thus Virginia is \$100,000 behind, and North Carolina is \$140,000 behind; Tennessee is behind; but New York contributes \$250,000 to the revenue.

The bill is an important improvement on the present order of things, and it is hoped it will receive that attention it deserves before the adjournment of Congress. Its provisions, so far as they relate to newspapers and magazines, are nearly as follows:—The circulation of all newspapers free of postage within thirty miles of the place of publication, not above the superficies of 1900 square inches. Under one hundred miles and over thirty, one half cent; over one hundred and for any distance one cent. Newspapers above 1900 inches to pay pamphlet and magazine postage, which is two cents for the first ounce, and half of one cent for greater distances. Newspapers under 500 square inches go free for the first 30 miles, and pay quarter of one cent for all greater distances. Transient newspapers two cents when not sent from the office of publication. Publishers of pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, are allowed a free exchange, the same as the publishers of newspapers.

Troy, May 18th, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—The Annual Convention of Mechanic's Mutual Protections, in the State of New York, will assemble in Grand Convention, at Auburn, on Tuesday the 13th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the A. M. Delegates will be present from all Protections in the State. Ample accommodations have been made by the brethren at Auburn for the delegates who are to assemble at that time and place. I am informed also that the Protections in the city of Auburn intend to have a grand demonstration during the session of the convention, and which will add much to the interest of the cause in Auburn. It is hoped that all the Protections in the State will manifest an interest in our cause sufficient to be in representation at that Convention, and there fully and freely consider all the great objects we have in view, and adopt such measures as shall promote unity, harmony and economy in the Protections, and place the Order on a sure and permanent basis.—Let sufficient time be taken for that purpose and our objects will soon begin to be realized.

Yours respectfully,

J. SMITH WASHBURN, G. S.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—It is highly important that every lady who has the least regard for her good looks, should have one of those parasollettes manufactured by Mr. WEAVER, No. 65 Green st., next to the Baptist church. Mr. Weaver manufactures a splendid article, warranted, and furnishes it at the same price that a common article can be furnished elsewhere. The rush for the last week or two has been tremendous; yet he has a "few more of the same sort." Call and see.

THE VIDETTE.—This is Curtis' last work, which has just been issued by Williams and Brothers. The name of the author is enough to create a rapid sale.—For sale at Cook's, 464 Broadway.

EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS, No. VII, has been received at Cook's Mammoth News office and publications rooms, 464 Broadway. One number more completes the work. Every Mechanic should provide himself with a copy.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

PATCHES TO THE SYSTEM.—No. 3.

BY A. J. M'DONALD.

Community.

To alleviate the evils by which mankind are oppressed and to create a new state of society, communities of common property have been proposed; many attempts have been made to put them into practice, but up till the present time they have all been unsuccessful. Robert Owen is called the founder of Community or Socialism, and he has spent many years in promulgating his principles, his first experiment on society was at New Lanark, in Scotland, where he carried on some cotton mills and had the control of the population of poor people who worked in them; his philanthropy dictated to him the formation of infant schools to give a superior education to the children, and he likewise made many interesting improvements in the condition of the people generally. This experiment at New Lanark has often been alluded to for its success, (my business now is not to deal in particulars but to look at the broad facts)—the experiment failed, but in case the word failure is thought too harsh, I will say, it does not now exist as it did then, but was, many years ago, resolved into the same state of society as other manufacturing villages. Therefore whatever was done at New Lanark was a temporary change and but a little patch to the system which soon came off again. In 1827, Mr. Owen made a grand experiment at New Harmony, Ia, which lasted about 18 months and then it failed, the village becoming the same as any other country village and on the principle of a larger body absorbing a smaller, the community principle gave way to the great individual system surrounding it. Another attempt at community was made at Tytherly in England, which has likewise failed.

If I could take up more time and space I could point to many instances of failures such as the above, but at present these must suffice.

No doubt it is painful to those who are enthusiastic socialists, to know such facts as I have stated because even if community was quite true yet it is chilling to see such misfortunes suffered and such palpable errors made; perhaps the same reason may be given for the failure of Communities of common property as for the attempts to practice what is called Fourierism, viz: that the proper elements were never got together; yet in the case of community, the founder himself made the attempt with ample means, so far as money was concerned, to get the requisites within its power, but human nature was not in the proper condition, he could not get the "right kind of people" we are so often told; did the "right kind of people" ever exist? I might ask, for it appears to me that either the principles are not adapted for the people, or (like Fourierism) they cannot understand them; if they cannot understand them,

and the money, the property is said to be in common, from which I should deduce that all had equal rights, but we find that if any member wishes to leave the society they are not allowed to take anything with them but the clothes on their back, but find themselves as poor as "a pelican in the wilderness or a sparrow on the housetop," the consequence of this, and other of their manners, customs and opinions, is, that very few persons join them, and that compared with the increase of population, they are decidedly on the decrease; how few men there are who are willing to give up the right to own what they produce, and acknowledge the right in others to take it from them. Some persons have labored honestly with the Shakers for many years and through conviction of their error, have left them, but they came into society penniless.

I should be sorry to be the means of preventing any one from still entering into community experiments, because, there are many features in it which are beautiful and perhaps true, but I should be glad to assist in giving them a knowledge of what has been already done in the way of attempting such new theories, so that they may learn the dangers which threaten and which have already injured so many, whilst they have been pressing onward to the task, full of enthusiasm to attain that bright vision which always kept far, far in the dreary future.

Albany, May 19th, 1848.

FRIEND TANNER.—You have kindly lent your paper for a length of time, and as the subject of Political Action has been freely discussed through its columns, I will not trespass upon your patience or the patience of your numerous readers, by commenting upon what has been said either for or against the measure, but would suggest for the consideration of Mechanics, what appears to me of paramount importance, but seems to have been overlooked by most or all of those who have written upon the subject (except the editor of the Mechanic's Advocate;) that is to keep before the Mechanics and Laboring men the names of those members of our legislature who voted in favor of the 10 Hour Bill—those who voted against it, and also those who were so recreant to their duty, as not to appear at all when a subject of such vital importance to the operatives of our State, was about to be decided. Let us show the members in the negative as well as the absentees, that the decision is not final. Let us show them that the Mechanic and the Laborer can dispense with their services as legislators, and that in future only those will receive our support who prove themselves the Mechanic's friend. By so doing we shall strengthen the hands of Mike Walsh and his worthy associates, and enable them to triumph over the enemies of the Working Class. Let every Mechanic and every Working Man procure a list of the names you have kindly furnished in the Advocate for several weeks past, and let it be their guide at the ballot box. I wish to call the attention of your readers to an article on the 10 Hour Bill in your paper of the 15th ult., copied from the Philadelphia National American. I consider the vote taken upon the 10 Hour System a pretty good index to point us out our friends, and I am of opinion that, the course I have recommended will be the safest and best method at present, although I anticipate the time is not far distant when the Mechanic and Working Men of our State will unite together and occupy that position in society they have a right to maintain, and elect men for their rulers who will assert the Mechanic's rights.

Yours Truly,

TROY.

Troy, May 15th, 1848.

Would the Rockland co. Ferryman, Mr. SNEEDEN, have any objections to make public the reasons that induced him to vote against the Ten Hour Bill?—If not, our columns are at his service.

Pay what thou owest.

TEN HOUR BILL.—The bill commonly called the ten hour bill for the protection of mechanics, which was lost in the House by a tie vote, viz: 47 to 47, was voted against by both the Whig members from Tompkins, Messrs. Jessup and West. The working men of this county may at some time or other remember these, their peculiar friends, in a way not very agreeable.—*Ithaca Journal.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

GALLATIN, Col. Co., Sept. 18, 1847.

Dr. Herick & Co. Gents. It affords me much pleasure to inform you that your medicines continue to increase in popularity. Your Sugar Coated Pills and Kid strengthening Plaster sell very fast. A young man by the name of Van Hosen, who lives near me, was attacked with every symptom of bilious fever. Your pills were freely used and every symptom of disease left him in two days. Many cases like the above might be given. I am selling more of your medicines than other kinds combined. In fact, I think they are without exception, the greatest medicine of the age.

Yours, JACOB HOLLENBECK.

IC Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

Albany, May 26, 1848

THREE KINDS OF DOCTORS.—The title of doctor is thus defined by a Texan editor:—"A doctor of divinity is a friend of God, a doctor of law is a friend of the Devil, and a doctor of physic is the friend of Death."

INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846. Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c. JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$9 per doz. \$4 per half doz.

COOKE'S WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Saturday Courier.	MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE,
New World.	Spirit of the Times.
Home Journal.	Weekly Herald.
News of the World.	Weekly Tribune.
Saturday Evening Post.	John Donkey.
Neal's Gazette.	The Elephant.
Olive Branch.	Weekly Sun.
The Universe.	Old Countryman.
The Flag of the Free.	Island City.
Flag of our Union.	Saturday Rambler.
Star Spangled Banner.	Union Jack.
Police Gazette.	Weekly Yankee.
The Uncle Sam.	The Golden Rule.
The Yankee Blade.	Weekly True Sun.
Boston Pilot.	Sunday Dispatch.
Dollar Newspaper.	Sunday Times.
Sunday Mercury.	Sunday Age.

Also, Little's Living Age, Graham's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Union Magazine, Ladies' National Magazine, for June, just received and for sale at

COOKE'S NEWS OFFICE,
No. 464 Broadway.

F. H. METZGER'S
HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING SALOON:
No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3. Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar. 11th.

THE EYE.—Dr. KNAPP, Oculist, at 496 Broadway, Albany, (nearly opposite State St.) attends exclusively to diseases of the Eye and of Blindness, from 9 to 5 o'clock.
In addition to the ordinary Diseases of the Eye he will successfully treat those maladies which threaten, or may have induced blindness. Fluid Cataracts removed without an operation—also a film inside of the cornea.
Important references to individuals in different States that have vision restored. Also references of the highest character of residents of Albany that have had sight restored after being blind several years. Albany, May 20, 1848.

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT

BURT'S Optic Periscope Spectacles, in gold and silver frames, sold at Hood & Tobey's, No 44 State st. N. B. the only agent in Albany. This wonderful improvement is worthy the inspection of who want spectacles.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Fine Mess Pork. the best the market affords, at

SMITH & PACKER

Eggs. Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at

SMITH & PACKER

TO LET.—The splendid Hall, known as the Dutch Temple, Broadway, on Monday Evenings; Rent per annum. Enquire at this office, or of Robert By, City Hall Coffee House. This room is also on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoon Rent \$30. Enquire as above.



REMOVAL.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

141 1/2 South Pearl street,

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to be returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	\$0 8
do do do finer,	63
do do fine cargo,	75
do do extra fine,	88
do do silver leaf,	1 00

(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)

Hyson, very fine,	75
do plantation growth,	1 00
Gunpowder, good,	75
do superior,	1 00
do small leaf, plantation growth,	1 25
Imperial, good,	75
do brisk and fragrant,	1 00
do curious leaf, very superior,	1 25
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	35
do do extra fine,	63

BLACK TEAS.

Pouchong, good full flavor,	\$0 38
do fine,	80
do very superior,	75
Sonchong, good,	38
do extra fine,	80
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	80
(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)	80
do very fine,	62
do extra fine,	75
English Breakfast Tea, fine,	80
do do extra fine,	75
Howqua's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar,	75
Congo, good,	37
do very fine,	50
Pekoe Flowers, good,	1 00

Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.

United States Book and Cheap Publication

WAREHOUSE, 30 Ann-st., (Golden Rule Buildings.) N. Y. C. G. GRAHAM & Co. Publishers, Printers, and wholesale and retail dealers in Books, stationery, Blank Books, &c. &c.

As many persons are deterred from ordering by mail the new and cheap publications of the day on account of the high rates of postage, the undersigned have made arrangements whereby they can send any or all the

NEW OR OLD CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

of every class name or nature (unbound) FREE OF POSTAGE, thus making an actual saving of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

to the purchaser.

Persons seeing works advertised in a newspaper or on any book cover that they wish, can, by ordering them from us, receive them FREE OF POSTAGE.

Gentlemen, Trustees of School District, Clergymen, Lawyers and others, wishing to obtain Books, from a single Volume to a whole Library, can by applying to us receive the utmost satisfaction. A small percentage only will be charged for the transacting of all orders of this character; and all Books will be purchased at the lowest wholesale price thereby making an average saving of

TWENTY TO FIFTY PER CENT.

from the lowest Country Bookstore prices, to the purchaser.

Catalogues of Books sent gratis when the order comes free of postage.

In no case will an order remain in hand, unanswered, over four hours, unless the article ordered is not to be obtained, or the books are out of print, in which case a letter will be despatched to the patron informing him of the fact, and the money refunded, or other books sent, as they elect. In short, persons entrusting their orders to us will in all cases receive prompt and satisfactory returns.

Remember that this is the only place in the United States where Books are sent

FREE OF POSTAGE

No letters taken from the office unless the postage is prepaid, nor will any article be sent without the money being enclosed.

All orders must be addressed, postage paid or free,

C. G. GRAHAM & Co. Publishers, 30 Ann-st.

The Cheapest Bookstore Yet.

E. H. BENDER,

Bookseller, Stationer,

Blank Book Manufacturer, and Publisher of S. S. Randall's (Supt. of Common Schools,) celebrated series of School Readers, decidedly superior to any readers in use. They are used in the city Schools, and are being extensively introduced throughout this State, New-Jersey and Vermont.

School Books of all the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Liberal discount made to Teachers.

Family and pocket Bibles of every description.

Also, a large assortment of School and Family Library Books, Outline and other Maps, Globes, &c. &c. for sale very low.

Blank Account Books of every description constantly on hand—Also, Blank Books made to order, ruled after any pattern, at short notice.

Books, Pamphlets and Magazines of every description bound to order.

Medical, Theological, Classical, Agricultural, Scientific and Sabbath School Books, in every variety.

General Agency for the celebrated Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.

Music Books constantly on hand.

Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, and a general assortment of Law and Justices' Blanks, on hand.

A very large stock of Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

N. B. Recollect it is not the "South side" of State street, but the "CHEAPSIDE!"

501 E.

KEEP IT

New Furniture Ware House.—BEFORE

THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium

Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly

Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and

Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs

for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions, from \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will Warrant them

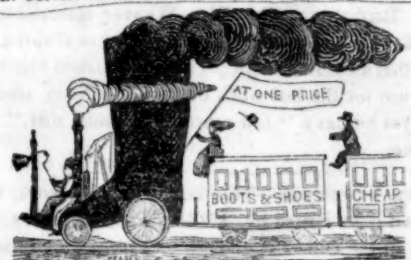
to be made in the best manner and of the best materials.

Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

A Shade to all other Sarsaparillas.

DR. MOSHER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry is put up in quart bottles, it is more powerful and much pleasanter than any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It is also the best remedy for the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It has had the desired effect in cases where others have been tried to no effect. A fair trial is only necessary to test its superiority over all others which will give more satisfaction than many certificates. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the subscribers, No. 49 Washington st. Albany, also by their authorized agents in various parts of the United States and Canada. A. MOSHER & Co.

DAN'L L. WEAVER, Keeps constantly on hand, PARASOLS, PARASOLETS, &c. No. 65 Green Street, Albany. D. L. W. keeps on hand and for sale, Black Silk Umbrellas, Black, Blue, Brown and Green Scotch and American Gingham. For Parasols, he has Turkey Satins, Green, Black, brown and Changeable Silks. Makes to order various patterns, coloped, Fringed and Plain. Strict attention paid to re-covering and repairing. His prices will encourage industry at home, N. B. Corsets and Dress Bows for Dress Makers on hand for sale.



First rate Boots and Shoes, of all

descriptions, at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 347 Broadway. Gentleman wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call: one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also like to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins of his own manufacture warranted also ladies gaiters of a superior quality.

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1.25 per Register.
H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 423 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and verisimilar clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.
Albany, September 18, 1847. 421f

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, Hatters, No. 3 Exchange, issued their Fall style of Hats on Saturday, August 28th. They invite the attention of those who want a very elegant and strictly fashionable hat, to their present stock, which cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. 43

A. J. MACDONALD.

Bookbinder.

21 & 2 Commercial Buildings, cor. of Broadway and Hudson st.
671f ALBANY, N. Y.

To the Ladies.—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work call at H. Bendall's Store on the Southw. corner of Pearl Street opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzetts are not to be equalled for workmanship and the seems will defy scrutiny of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz., Bags, Purses, Steel Beads, Purse Hevilt, worsted, Floss, &c., &c., H. B. is principle agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator. 71yl

Dunlap's Hotel. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 133 Fulton Street, Between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2. & \$2.50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 71tf

Examine For Yourself COOK'S ARTISTICAL D-GUERREOTYPES. Gallery No. 6, 2d floor, Exchange. 71tf

For the Million: WATCHES in all the variety of escapements. Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains, Burt's periscope spectacles, gold pens, etc. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No. 44 State st., the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantity manufactured, bought and sold at this establishment enables the proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st. 70f

HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.

Cheap Millinery. No 51 1-2 South Pearl Street (opposite T. B. Ridder's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery Suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to 6, Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. 71m3 R. CLARK.

New Watch and Jewelry Store. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 6 1-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23yl VISSCHER MIX.

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE. and house keepers emporium, No. 345 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novel and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city), for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to himself the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAAK

Dentistry. Reduced Prices. J. S. WASHBURN, Mechanical and Surgeon Dentist, No. 29 1-2 Fourth street. All operations performed in the most skillful manner, and warranted. Troy, December 1, 1847.

Protection Regalia. The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members Regalia for Protection. E. VAN SCHAAK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store, ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction. 1y22 E. VAN SCHAAK, 345 Broadway.

NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace RIF VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock. 73

C. Carter. No. 20 STEUBEN STREET, ALBANY. Would take this method of apprising his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish horses, carriages, &c., of the best. Terms as reasonable as at any other establishment. 71 m3.

The Hair Cutter. T. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany. 481f

Disease Disarmed of its Terrors by Using



Dr. Perkins' Anti-Bilious and Anti-MERCURIAL PILLS and SYRUP.

THIS valuable medicine is put up in bottles containing one quart and is used with great success in all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Liver and Digestive Organs.

It cleanses all impurities of the blood, cures all diseases of the skin, of the kidneys, debility, jaundice, sourness of the stomach, water brash, erysipelas, acute and inflammatory rheumatism, scald head, melancholy, corrupt humors, gout, syphilis, biles, obstinate constipation, colds, coughs, fevers, lowness of spirits, ague, bilious cholera, lung complaints, small pox, piles, stone and gravel, ulcers, dropsy, and all kinds of female diseases and obstructions.

It is a powerful remedy for removing mercury from the system. It is altogether vegetable and perfectly innocent. This is altogether a different compound from Sarsaparilla, and has a powerful effect on the system, in removing diseases and restoring the patient to good health. In no case has this medicine been known to fail. By the time one bottle has been taken the patient begins to feel its good effect, and by persevering in the use of it disease falls before it.

Also, Dr. PERKINS' PILLS should be in every family; they are superior to any now in use for the relief and permanent cure of indigestion, sick headache, asthma, cough, colds, jaundice, worms, bilious cholera, piles, &c.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicines they can take during pregnancy, and for children of all ages, they are unequalled. The Pills can be pulverized and taken in molasses for infants and children. The following certificates were given freely, without solicitation. The following testimony of the Faculty, is from an eminent physician of the city of Albany:

TESTIMONIALS.

I have used this Syrup very extensively in my Practice, and have succeeded in breaking up diseases of long standing under its use; I consider it the most valuable preparation of the kind, and have always found it a safe and innocuous Medicine, believing and knowing it to be such, I therefore cheerfully certify to its value, and recommend it to all who may stand in need of it.
JOHN FONDEY, M. D.
Albany, March 17, 1847.

New York, September 16, 1846.

My Dear Sir—My wife for more than three years has been troubled with a torpid and inactive liver, attended with inflammation of the Kidneys. She heard of your Medicine while on a visit to Troy after having used one box of your Pills, and one bottle of the Syrup, she is now better than she has been for three years past; I think if you send a box and a bottle as soon as possible a cure will be performed.
Yours Respectfully, CHAS. GUINAND, 63 Roosevelt st.
[From a Minister of the gospel in New York.]

Respected Friend: I have used your Anti-Bilious and Anti-Mercurial Pills, now over twelve months, and having suffered much from bilious attacks at times, I must say that I have found them the most effectual of any that I have ever used, having tried many of the popular medicines of the present day; my family have used them and found very great benefit from them, and can testify that they are the most pleasant Pills they have used, for they work off the disorder like a charm. I was perfectly astonished last fall with their effect on myself. Having returned from Albany, I caught a violent cold, a tendency with inflammation in my throat, and having suffered much from quincy in my throat, I expected I should have been laid up for a week, as has been the case many times before, I only took one dose of your valuable Pills, and they removed the inflammation from my throat, and the fever from my body, and I was perfectly astonished at their effects. I can therefore recommend them to every family as the best Medicine they can keep in their house; no family ought to be without them, you should make them more public, and send them to every State in the Union, for the benefit of the suffering humanity.
Yours, &c., WM. ROWORTH, 220 Bowery, N. Y.

A CASE OF DECLINE.

Dear Friend: When providentially you called to my house, when myself and family were sick, my cough and pains in my shoulders and side so severe, I could not leave my house, and was confined the greater part of my time. In bed, you left some of your medicines, after taking a few doses of the Pills and Syrup, I was wonderfully relieved; my friends thought it was consumption or lung complaint, but in two weeks I was out attending to my business, and have been well ever since; and the case of my child was still more astonishing. We thought it could not live, but it was relieved in a few hours, and has been doing well ever since. Several persons in my house have taken the Pills and they all speak very highly of their beneficial effects.
I am yours, &c., FREDERICK PLATTO, 57 Grand st.
Albany, May 16, 1846.

Greenbush, September, 29, 1846.

I was sorely afflicted for several months with a continual swelling of my face and body, so that those persons who had not seen me for some time did not know me—I was unable to see in consequence; I had the best Medical attendance the neighborhood could afford, but my case was given up as hopeless; at length I was with much persuasion induced to try Dr. Perkins' Medicine; after taking three boxes of the Pills and three bottles of the Syrup, I was restored to good health, and continue to attend to my family business as usual—I make this public entirely for the good of those who may be similarly afflicted.
SARAH TROW.

ASTHMA CURED.

Jno. Thompson, esq. Toronto, C. W., says he has been troubled many years with asthma, and in using Perkins' Pills he found more relief than from any previous medicines he ever used.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.
PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada. 76

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.
G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.
Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.
M. D. MOORE,
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844, Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thompkins Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases; in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

W. M. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st, Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 28yl

Mechanic's Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N Y.
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York.	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	26 Canandaigua,.....Thurs
2 Rochester,.....Wed	27 New-York,.....Wed
3 Utica,.....Mon	28 Penn Yan,.....Thurs
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	29 Saratoga,.....Fri
5 New-York,.....Tues	30 Watertown,.....Wed
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	31 Salina,.....Sat
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	32 Little Falls,.....Wed
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sur. Char	33 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
9 Watertown,.....Fri	34 New-York,.....Thurs
10 Troy,.....Wed	35 Dansville,.....Wed
11 New-York,.....Tues	36 New-York,.....Mon
12 New-York,.....Fri	37 Troy,.....Thurs
13 Batavia,.....Tues	38 New-York,.....Thurs
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	39 Middleport,.....Mon
15 S. Troy,.....Thurs	40 New-York,.....Fri
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	41 Rochester,.....Mon
17 Medina,.....Wed	42 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
18 New-York,.....Tues	43 Albany,.....Wed
19 New-York,.....Mon	44 Buffalo,.....Thurs
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	45 Whitesboro,.....Mon
21 Albany,.....Fri	46 Oswego,.....Tues
22 Albany,.....Mon	47 Theresa,.....Fri
23 Rome,.....Sat	48 Elmira,.....Mon
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	49 Auburn,.....Mon
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	50 Newark,.....Fri
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	51 Canton,.....Fri
Ohio.	
1 Cleveland,.....Mon	13 Canfield,.....Mon
2 Painesville,.....Tues	14 Salem,.....Tues
3 Massillon,.....Tues	15 New Lisbon,.....Sur. Char
4 Akron,.....Thurs	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....Fri	17
6 Cleveland,.....Mon	18 Navarre,.....Mon
7 Elyria,.....Wed	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
8 Warren,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	22 Newark,.....Mon
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	
Michigan.	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	3 Jackson,.....Mon
2 Marshall,.....Mon	4 Albion,.....Mon
Pennsylvania.	
1 Philadelphia,.....	
2 Pittsfield,.....	
Wisconsin Territory.	
1 Milwaukee,.....	

THE PRIZE REGALIA.

The Prize Regalia has been taken by Protection No. 1 Grand Rapids, Mich., and is now subject to their order. The following are the principal competitors, with the number of their members and the number of subscribers sent:

No. 1, Grand Rapids, 18 members sent 70.
No. 44, Albany, 20 members sent 75.
No. 47, Oswego, 51 members sent 145.
No. 9, Watertown, 68 members sent 116.

The other competitors are so far below the mark that we have not inserted them.

AGENTS IN PROTECTIONS.

We wish to procure the services of an active Agent in every Protection in the United States. As the Advocate is the only publication that interests itself on the subject of Mutual Protection we trust our wishes in this respect will be complied with. The following brethren have already been appointed:

New York,
D. REES, Rochester, No. 2.
H. HOWARD, Lockport, No. 6.
S. W. CHILDS, Watertown, No. 9.
S. P. STILES, Troy, No. 10.
H. M. WARREN, Batavia, No. 13.
JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City, No. 19.
JAMES PAYNE, Rome, No. 23.
JOHN CLAPP, Auburn, No. 24.
L. MILLSPAUGH, Ithaca, No. 26.
A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua, No. 27.
I. A. CAMPBELL, 80 James st. N. Y., No. 28.
E. ROBBINS, Syracuse, No. 30.
J. M. CLARK, Watertown, No. 31.
T. W. CHURCHILL, Little Falls, No. 33.
A. C. VAN ALSTYNE, Lansingburgh, No. 34.
S. B. TERWILLIGER, Saratoga Springs, No. 43.
HORACE E. HIGLEY, Oswego, No. 47.

Ohio.
ISAAC MATHEWS, Ohio.
JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, No. 3.

Michigan.
V. SHAW, Grand Rapids, No. 1.

We hope to be able to complete the list by our next issue. Brethren the times demand your best exertions in circulating the Advocate!

BRO. TANNER.—The following is a list of the officers of the new Protections I have just instituted:

M. M. P. No. 20, of Ashland, Ashland co., instituted 25th April, 1848; elected officers are:

Sam'l Reetar, s p
E. A. Deland, j p
J. Wareham, r s
J. A. McLaughlan, f s
J. C. Carson, TREAS

Meets Friday evening

M. M. P. No. 21, Mansfield, Richland co., instituted 26th April, 1848; elected officers:

H. L. Baker, s p
M. H. Gikison, j p
William Argo, r s
John Longshore, f s
Henry Ace, TREAS

Meets Saturday evening.

M. M. P. No. 22, Newark, Licking co., instituted 2d May, 1848; elected officers:

J. L. Preston, s p
Jacob Barrack, j p
George Shurtz, r s
George H. Smith, f s
David Williams, TREAS

Meets Monday evening.

M. M. P. No. 23, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas co., instituted 5th May, 1848; elected officers:

Joseph Demeeth, s p
G. M. Daugherty, j p
Charles H. Matthews, r s
S. P. Williams, f s
D. Baltesly, TREAS

Meets Saturday evening.

ISAAC MATTHEWS, D. P.

Massillon, Ohio, May 8, 1848.

Auburn, May 15th, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—As I have not yet seen any notice in your paper of the institution of Cayuga Protection, No. 50, I would state that this Protection was instituted on the evening of the 5th April last, by Bro. W. S. Brooks, D. G. P., assisted by officers and brothers of No. 24. Eighteen were initiated and one admitted by card. The following Bros. were elected officers and installed for the current quarter:

S. N. Smith, s. p.
H. A. Hawes, j. p.
J. H. Choat, r. s.
H. M. Stone, f. s.
M. Hamlin, TREAS.
J. O. Barber, p.
E. D. Banker, i. p.
J. M. Conger, o. p.

All of which are of the right stamp and take a good interest in the association; the good cause is now destined to flourish in Auburn. We are making all necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Annual Convention next month. Both Protections have committees appointed for that purpose.

I see by the last Advocate a great mistake occurred in the Grand Secretary's report; the officers of No. 50 were attached to No. 51 of Newark and those of No. 51 were attached to No. 50 of Auburn.

By giving the above an insertion you will rectify the mistake.

Yours truly,

G. W. S., OF No. 50.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following are a list of the Delegates to the Annual Convention, as far as heard from:

No. 15—Geo. Hockett, P. Hogle.
No. 31—J. Sawyer, A. D. Buttens.
No. 26—J. H. Selkreg, Phillips, Moore.
No. 44—J. T. Owens.
No. 22—Geo. Clark, Merriman, P. B. Leddy.
No. 21—J. D. W. Wemple.

If our friends will take the trouble, we should like to procure a complete list.

Troy, May 17th, 1848.

BRO. JOHN TANNER.—Protection No. 12, New York, was re-organized April 28 by J. A. Heath, D. G. P. They meet on Friday evening, corner of Avenue A and First streets. The officers elected and installed are as follows:

John Hays, s. p.
James Wardell, j. p.
Geo. W. Thurbur, r. s.
Abram Kipp, f. s.
Robert Hogle, TREAS.

Yours respectfully,

J. SMITH WASHBURN, G. S.

THE TEN HOUR BILL.

A bill was before the Legislature at its late session, to prohibit the proprietors of Factories, Mechanic Shops, and others employing journeymen, apprentices and laborers, from exacting more than ten hours' labor per day from such workmen. The bill was lost in the Assembly, by a tie vote. The members from this county, Messrs. LEE and McCARTY, were both absent when the vote was taken—whether intentionally so, or not, we have no means of determining. But one thing is certain: they should have been present and voted for it.

The laborer seldom asks a favor at the hands of Legislators for himself, but when he does ask, he is entitled to a hearing, and especially when he makes a request like that in question. No reasonable man will say that in asking such a boon, he asked too much. For ourselves, we think he asked too little. We are not among those who consider man a mere machine, and consequently we do not believe he should be kept in motion the entire time as machines are worked. We prefer that he should be required to labor less than ten hours the day rather than more.

We cannot for the life of us, divine the reasons which produced the defeat of the measure. A more righteous one could not be devised. Those who voted against it must have been real Turks—destitute alike of humanity and true benevolence. They should be put upon a tread mill for a while.—Oswego Paladium.

AN APPROACHING COMET.

If we can give credit to the opinion of cometographers, 1848 will have the advantage of witnessing the return of a large and beautiful comet, mentioned by historians and chroniclers of 1264, and which was observed in 1556 by Fabricius. It is known that, in the month of March, 1556, a singularly brilliant comet was seen, equal in magnitude to a half moon. Its tail was rather short; it was not invariable in its lustre and light, and bore great resemblance to the flame of a candle agitated by the wind. It terrified the emperor Charles V., who convinced that the moment of his death was approaching, exclaimed, it is said: "*Hic ergo indicis me mea fata vocant.*" By these signs, therefore my fate summon me." This panic contributed greatly, if we can believe the historians of the time, to the design formed by Charles, and which he put into execution a few months later, of abdicating in favor of his brother Ferdinand. The famous Halley, the friend of Newton, determined the orbit of this comet, which, it has been proved, was similar to that followed by a beautiful comet which appeared in 1264. From this it has been concluded that the comet of 1556 was a return of the comet of 1264; that this comet employed 292 years in accomplishing its revolutions round the sun, and thus it must appear in 1848. It now remains to be seen whether the comet will conform to human provisions or deceive them; whether the appearances of identity be a delusion, or the expression of a reality. At all events, it is fitting that attention should be called to an event which, if it should occur, would be of great astronomical importance.—London News.

ANVIL, X, & Co.—We this week publish Anvil's answer to X, and trust this will be the end of a controversy that cannot be of the least possible benefit to them or our readers. In fact, "Anvil" has intimated in a private note to us that he shall cease. He says, "I shall answer nothing more until such time as my opponents bring forward something in the shape of argument, or answer what I have already written. This none of them have attempted to do, and X has leveled his shaft at an innocent man, who is as innocent of being Anvil as the Lumber Merchant himself.

Yours &c.,

A."